peoples of the right to say anything whatever long as the North American Union numbers in its confederation, States where men are publiely sold to the highest bidder, and where, for the sake of miserable greed, children are torn from the arms of their mothers, and wives from the hearts of their husbands, and sold into the bands of some rich planter-so long as in these States the whip is the means of governing a whole unhappy and despised brother race, so long should the 'glorious Union' refrain from ideas of intervention, from all republican propaganda. But let us beware of too vehemently accusing the North American States They are, after all, but the scions of our European civilization. The exploitation of man by man, the degradation of human beings into chattels, the perversion of religion to the mean-est selfish ends—as, for instance, by using it to binder the humane settlement of the slavery question-all these evils has the young Repubie beyond the ocean received from Europe The Americans have simply developed then under the pre-sure of circumstances, and with the 'go-aheadiness' which, in every sphere, is their characteristic, into the last degree of op-

pression, into absolute slavery. * * * * * * We must at last part from Mrs. Stowe and her book. We confess, that in the whole modern romance literature of Germany, England, and France we know of no novel to be called equal to this. In comparison with this glowing loquence, that never fails of its purpose, this erful truth to nature, the largeness of these ideas and the artistic faultlessness of the machinery in this book, George Sand, with her Spirition and Claudie, appears to us untr ful pictures from the popular life of London, petty, Bulwer, heetic and self-conscious. It is like a sign of warning from the New World to Its circulation in America and in forme is immense; in the popular theatres of London it has already been dramatized. recent times, a great deal has been said about an intervention of the youthful American Republic in the affairs of Europe. In Literature, the symptoms of such an intellectual interven-tion are already perceptible."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

CIRCULAR-BILLS-THE WORK OF RENEWING.

We are pleased that our circular, addressed to the friends who have volunteered their services as agents for the Era in their several lo calities, has been favorably received. Responses, accompanied by lists of new and renewed subscribers, are now daily arriving.

This week we enclose a general circular "Our Annual Letter," to every subscriber, so that no one may complain that we have discontinued his subscription without due notice. We hope it may be read, and-answered.

This week we enclose bills to some fifteen hundred subscribers whose terms are about ex-

DISTRICT MONEY

We must again request our friends, when they desire to remit their subscriptions in notes issued in the District of Columbia or Alexandria, to send us only the following: Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B.

Sweeney, Cashier, Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W.

Maury, President: Rich'd Smith, Cashier Bank of Washington, Washington: William Gunton, President: Jas. Adams, Cashier. Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Gramme

Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden, President, W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

PAY THE POSTAGE AT THE OFFICE OF DELIV-

Occasionally, a subscriber forwards us two dollars and fifty cents, and requests us to appropriate the fifty cents to the payment of the postage on his paper. We must pray most earnestly to be relieved from this responsibility. use of his name. We should have to open a new set of accounts were we to undertake this, and it would cause fere in the local arrangements of our friends more trouble than people can imagine. Be- in that district. It would have been sheer im law requires is, that postage be paid in ad- an act of justice to Mr. Allison, and we deeply vance; and this may be done, and can better regret that this has been abused by designing ceives his paper. Just hand the postmaster 61, policy of coalition as a rebuke to our friends cents in advance, every three months, or 26 cents for the year, and the thing is done.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year -

Five copies, one year -Ten copies, six months -Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8 to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

to a copy for one year, Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some-times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

If persons writing for newspapers would take the trouble to keep copies of their communications, they would save themselves and publishers a great deal of vexation. How can an editor be expected to turn aside from his necessary business to answer the repeated calls made upon him for unpublished communications? Is it reasonable that he should be required to spend half a day in examining old papers, ransacking pigeon-holes long-forgotten, for a communication which the writer could have copied

communication, added, "print or burn, as you please, and oblige yours," &c.

We commend this example to every writer

insertion in the Era before the election. "CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

feel indisposed to dispand their organization. The success of the Compromise Democratic candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the Compromise measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should cease. The tend to promote its growth, its power, and its following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the efficiency. prices named, and orders for them are respectfully

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH on the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price including postage, \$3 per hundred.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH on the Furtive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United on the subject of Slavery. They keep a watch States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price. including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City, D. C.

is, Hale 456; Scott 1,559; Pierce 1,226.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

We cannot understand why there should be so much complaint at the Cincinnati post office, of the delay of the Era, of missing numbers, We have to-day the same clerks we have had for the last six years. We know that the package for Cincinnati is made up and mailed every Tuesday evening, starts from Washington city at six o'clock the next morning. (Wednesday.) and ought to reach Cincinnati time nough every week to be distributed there the ollowing Saturday; and yet we are told that it is not delivered there till Monday. How can it take four days to go from here to Cincinnati?

We have tried, again and again, to discover he cause of this delay. All the routes have en tried, and still we are in the dark. It is oo bad - it is not to be telerated. We shall not rest till we know where the blame lies and we hope the Cincinnati Postmaster will be kind enough to lend us his aid. The evil, if not corrected soon, will be laid before the Department, for its interposition.

Here is another case, which is but a specimen of a class

Ashtabula county, Ohio, subscribed for the Era, but stopped it at the end of the year, be cause he could not get it in any decent time A new route having been established between Cleveland and Meadville, by which he could have a mail five days in the week, he again sent for the paper, with another subscriber,

"I found soon my hopes disappointed; for by ome means I have not got it, as a general In thing, till from ten to fifteen days after date while the Union, published in your city, arrives in three or four days after date, to Orwell, through which my paper comes."

Can the Pittsburgh Postmaster explain why this should be? Somebody is in fault, and we shall be thankful to anybody who will enable

We give these as specimens of the vexations to which we are subjected by mail mismanage-

MR. ALLISON-COALITION-MR. SWISHER.

We are informed by Mr. Hutchman, of Newcastle Pennsylvania that Mr Swisher who wrote us a letter asking our views of Mr. Allison, is anything but a friend to the Free Soil cause, and that his object was simply to btain from us "a secret missal," to be unfairly used against the Free-Soilers.

We suspected something of the kind, but, as Mr. Allison had shown himself in Congress to be true to the cause of Freedom, we could not with a good conscience refuse to say so At the same time we did what we could to goard against any sinister use of the letter Honesty is the best policy. Mr. Swisher has gained nothing by his discreditable conduct. Mr. Hutchman proceeds to say:

"The Whigs of this county are a strong and imperious majority. Their policy all along has been to treat our organization with conempt, but to decimate our ranks by plying individuals with every art, and induce them to go for their men. Mr. White was deliberately nominated. He accepted, without hope of election, but surely with the expectation that those who had put him forward, to bear does not speak officially; but still, when the them the sympathies of the North. The im-Bailey has written to a man in this town, that Free-Soilers ought to vote for Allison," it is easy to see the effect on some of our number It may appear peremptory to say so, but clear-White has been, there is an end to our organi-

That is true. We did not intend to interbe done, at the office where the subscriber re- men. Nor did we intend our remarks on the there-for we knew nothing of their peculiar circumstances. What Mr. Hutchman states furnishes a justification for refusing coalition

In regard to the general policy of coalitions we think that, whenever it can be accomplished without a sacrifice of the fundamental principles of the contracting parties, whenever the respective candidates to be voted for are honest and competent men, and whenever there is cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 a reasonable prospect of some substantial good, then it ought to be attempted. But to prevent dissension and disorganization, the Parly ought to go into the measure, formally and deliberately. It should not be the act of a few: it should be done with system. If a Convention. in which the Free Democracy is fairly represented, after due deliberation resolve in favor of it, the party should move as a unit, for its action will then probably be conclusive, and it will not lose its identity. If it decide against it, the party then should, as a unit, sustain the decision; otherwise, there is an end to organization. Of course, it the good to be effected by coalition be, in the judgment of individuals. greater than that which is likely to be gained by the permanent organization of the party, let them act in accordance with their judgment. If they do not so judge, no matter how attractive to them may be the immediate object, let them stick to their organization. If any Free Democrat believed that the main tenance of the organization of his party was of more importance to the cause of Freedom than the election of Mr. Allison, then he was bound, after the decision of his associates gen-

We do not undertake to say whether the Free Democratic organization in Mr. Allison's A correspondent the other day, sending us a support Mr. Allison; it is not our business. But believing, as we do, that the maintenance of such an organization is more important to the cause of Freedom than the election of any in that State, and a warm supporter of Pierce man to Congress for two years, we should have and King: stood by the organization had we been in the THE COMMUNICATION OF A. W. TOWNSHEND district. The coalitions we suggest, are not unfortunately failed to reach us in season for of INDIVIDUALS, but of Parties. The irregular support given to other parties by Free Democrats individually, tends to prevent the growth and impair the influence of their own party; Although the election is over, the Independent | but the formal, deliberate coalition, on principle, according to some fixed system, of their party, in a certain county, district, or State, with another party, for special purposes, can have no such tendency. On the contrary, it may

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES & UNCLE TOWS CARIN

Our readers are perhaps aware that in certain States of the South there are Vigilance Committees, self-constituted, whose business it is to take care of the orthodoxy of the People on strangers, inspect new books, look after heretical papers, and in many other ways exercise a general overseership over their fellow-House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Right citizens. "Uncle Tom" has given these pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including post- guardians against heresy any amount of trouble. We learn that in one of the principal cities of the South they at first attempted to

permission to the bookstores to sell it, and forthwith flaming advertisements heralded its ing. One of the booksellers remarked, that the people were perfectly unaccountable ; for, while they manifested a perfect rage for Uncle Tom's Cabin, they would hardly look at any of the works written to counteract its

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The sales of this work in Great Britain are eredible, and it seems to have given a new apulse there to the discussion of the question Slavery. Our pro-slavery patriots complain this: "What right have the English to diss or even consider the subject of Slavery ?" The answer is easy: It is a question of Humanity; it concerns not one country, but all ntries; not one race, but mankind; not a ngle right, or one class of rights, but all rights. If Slavery be a legitimate institution re, it is legitimate in Cuba, in Brazil, in India, in Africa. If it be honest and decent in the South for one man to use for his own profit, work for his own benefit, and without wages, another man, it is honest and decent to do the ame thing at the North, in England, in France, Austria, in Russia. If the principle of Destism is right in America, it is right in Eupe, right wherever the heel of Tyranny grinds manity in the dust. If the argument for sintaining Slavery in the United States be good, so is the argument for maintaining aristocracy, feudal privileges, unequal laws, governing and subject classes, everywhere. Ameran Slavery is linked with all Oppression, American Liberty with all Freedom. And shall we ask what right have the People of other countries to be concerned about our Slavery The Democratic masses of Europe must be cor cerned, because it is upheld by the same instrumentalities and arguments which are used to enforce their degradation; and the Despots are oncerned beause every protest against Plantation Slavery is a protest against their prerog-

But this volume is doing its most potent work in this country. The coarse personal assaults of reckless Pro-Slavery partisons their vile misrepresentations, their spiteful crit isms, their audacious denials, cannot stop th circulation or weaken the effects of this work. By falsely charging that it depreciates th whites and exalts the blacks, that it exagger ates the evils and conceals the good of the social institutions of the South, and that it i imbued with an envenomed hate against the Southern people, they hope to induce them to reject without reading it, so as to make then naccessible to its gentle, all-powerful teach ings. The effort is vain. Hundreds of copies have been eagerly bought by the citizens of this District, and they will testify to its truthfulness Thousands of copies have been called for in the South, and it is in vain for the Press there to attempt to arrest its circulation. Those who have read it, know that its characteristic spirit is genial and Christian: that its manifest aim is to be candid and truthful; that towards the Southern people it breathes nought but goodwill; that its representations, while they must awaken sympathy for the Slaves, and hostility to the system of Slavery, are not calculated to disparage the white people of the South, to the reproach of such a position, would support disparage the white people of the South, to the work with the editor of the Era foster hostility against them, to alienate from mind is, that Slavery is an incalculable evil, in which the Southern people are so involved by law, education, habit, intellect, prejudice, pride, that, while every legitimate means should be put in requisition for its removal, they are enutiled to forbearance, brotherly kindness, charity, though not exempt from a fearful responsi-

is busy in its work of defamation, there are presses in the South fair-minded and fearles enough to commend the book to the attention their fellow-citizens. Read the following. from the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald, one of the

long-established papers of that State Uncle Tom's Cabin, by H. B. Stowe .- Good ooks, like good actions, best explain themselves,' and in the work before us the 'good' quite comprehensive enough to insure its ap preciation; but we are so accustomed to a unts of the 'horrors of slavery,' we repeated have before us such lacerating descriptions floggings and burnings to death, done under its black shadow, that it is necessary to explain that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' consists of no such dreadful details. It is at once an impartial statement of the case as regards Slavery, and a gracefully-told tale of human life and human earts, glowing with heavenly colors, and full of the force and power which nature and truth impart. The delineation of character is as simple as it is exquisite in its touches. ughty Southron' of New Orleans, of French and aristocratic English descent, with his generous sympathies and lavish liberality, as well as in the soul-grinding planter whose heart has reached the last stage of callosity in the exercise of irresponsible power, and no less in the serene but active and practical Quaker matron of the North, than in the languid lady of the Italian latitudes, wearied to apathy by the satiety of wealth, we can trace the varied and combined influences of nature and circumstance Character, whether in black, delicately discriminated by his gifted pen, the stern integrity and touching piety of the hero, 'Uncle Tom,' claim our sincere respect; the graceful and ingenious quadroons interest us immediately; the New England lady is a very ideal of respectable old maidenhood; and the natural drollery of the negro character admits a clown into the corps dramatique; while our tenderest sympathies are awakened by the trembling sensibility and angelic nature of the beautiful little Evangeline, and in each and all we recognise real por-traits from the great gallery of Nature. There are some most life-like home scenes and conrsations, and the changes and turn of the bound, after the decision of his associates gen-erally against coalition, not to risk the former which, with the elegance of the style, give the book a charm as a merely literary and artistic We shall merely premise that the tale runs in so fluent a stream that detached extracts must needs lose much of their force district decided wisely or not, in refusing to and beauty when read apart from the 'before

Jefferson Inquirer, published at Jefferson City.

" Uncle Tom's Cahin -- Well, like a portion of 'the world and the rest of mankind.'

we have read the book of Mrs. Stowe, bearing the above title. From numerous statements, newspape paragraphs, and rumors, we supposed the book was all that fanaticism and heresy could invent. and were therefore greatly prejudiced against it. But, on reading it, we cannot refrain from saying that it is a work of more than ordinary moral worth, and is entitled to consideration We do not regard it as 'a corruption of moral sentiment, and a gross libel on a portion of treat the subject fairly, though in some particulars the scenes are too highly colored and too strongly drawn from the imagination. The book, however, may lead its readers at a disby the way, we as an individual prefer to Northern life,) yet it is a perfect mirror of several classes of people 'we have in our mind's heir to.' It has been feared that the book would result in injury to the slaveholding in-terests of the country; but we apprehend no the perusal of our friends, and the public gen-

"Mrs. Stowe has exhibited a knowledge of tions truthful, as will be seen in due time. many peculiarities of Southern society, which really wonderful, when we consider that she

for pronouncing in its favor, (barring some objections to it,) that they will give it a careful perusal; and, in so speaking, we may say that we yield to no man in his devotion to Southern rights and interests

Per contra, we have the Washington Union. which seems to think a single blast of its declamation enough to extinguish this work of

"The publication in Great Britain of a fictitious representation of American slavery, by a writer who knows about as much of the subject as of the social system of the moon, has imparted a fresh impulse to Exeter-Hall philanthropy. The hyperbolical horrors and ridiculous Roo of 'Uncle Tom' literature, being taken for Gospel truth and sober realities by the credulous fanatics of Exeter Hall, have kindled a flame of excitement in Great Britain against merican slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law.

bases, and fetters human nature. The cant of politics is not criticism. Had the Union editors read Uncle Tom's Cabin, the impertinent epithets of partisan warfare would

r once have been forgotten. Several attempts have been made, by elabrate criticism, and by fictitious narrative to interact the workings of this extraordinary volume; but generally they are beneath con empt. From this remark we except two pubcations, now on our table-one, entitled "The Southern View of Uncle Tom's Cabin," by the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger; the other, a novel, styled "The Cabin and Parlor," by J. Thornton Randolph.

The critique by the Southern Literary Mesenger is fluent and plausible, but unfortunately lacks truthfulness. The author's representation of Mrs. Stowe's portraiture, when he declares that her whites are constantly depreciaed and her blacks as constantly exalted—the former generally being villains, the latter angels-is all false, and the world knows it. We can tell the writer-if it be Mr. Simmes, as we suppose-that Southern character has never appeared to so much advantage under is touch, as in the painting of Mrs. Stowe. When he can point in his own writings to a George Shelby, a St. Clare, an Eva, he may aim that he has done as much justice to the South as this Northern woman.

The Cabin and the Parlor is designed to prent Slavery under an attractive aspect, and by the aid of a lively fancy, without regard to facts, the author has approximated as near as may be to an unattainable object. The design is certainly a daring one. Think of it-People with flesh in their hearts are to be tricked into the belief that a system which puts men and women and children under the absolute control of a master, to be used by him solely for his own profit-a system which denies elucation, denies the civil rite of marriage, denies the use of one's own earnings, denies the equisition of property, denies the freedom of ometion, repudiates all appeal to the ordinary motives to human action, and substitutes chusetts General Court. Perhaps the enactforce, with its bloody symbol, the lash, makes | ments of the old Puritans would suit better our intelligent beings subjects of sale, of barter, of well-disposed cotemporary. They enacted that inheritance, authorizes and constantly leads to the Quaker should be arrested, be delivered to the most heart-rending disruption of families- the constable, "be stripped naked, from the is one which God sanctions and Humanity must middle upward, and tied to a cart's tail and

Now, if there be two things more opposed to mediately conveyed to the constable of the next each other in their fundamental elements than town towards the borders of our jurisdiction, Human Nature and Slavery, our philosophy is and so from constable to constable, to any the at fault. The growth of one is the dwarfing of outermost town, and so be whipped over the the other; the full development of one is the border." This course of treatment was to be ath of the other. Let a Congress of the wisest repeated whenever he returned, until the fourth men meet, and set to work to devise some sys. time, when he was to be hung! tem which shall most effectually repress every In view of these humane examples of what noble aspiration, check every progressive tendency, generate the profoundest ignorance, reduce the human being nearest to the level of Let everything be done decently and in order. the bruten and what would they do? They after the old "Federal" or "Blue Light" patwould declare him to be property, and incapable of holding property: they would place him ginia to a cart's tail, and whip him over the under the absolute control of another, so as to destroy all self-dependence; they would render him incapable of sustaining the civil relations of father, husband, child: they would compel him to use his activities at the will of another, and for the ends of another: they would deprive him of the means of education, and forbid his instruction: they would cut him off from all opportunity of elevating his position-in one word, they would make him a SLAVE-for that one word defines the extremes of privation and degradation. It is this system which Mrs. Stowe has labored to present to us, in all its natural and necessary balefulness, and which J. Thornton Randolph would commend to the sympa-

thies of a Christian Republic! We shall refer to a single passage in The Cabin and Parlor, as an illustration of the general manner in which he has executed his task. The father of Isabel, the heroine, suddenly dies. The alarming discovery is made that he is insolvent. His estates must be sold-lands, houses, slaves, all. This is law. So much, the writer admits. But, see how harmless the affair turns

"What must the difference be," said Dr. Worthington, with startling energy, "between Isabel and her servants? To her, it is loss of position, fortune, the fair hopes of life, perhaps even health; for she must inevitably break down under the unaccustomed labor and privation she will have to undergo. But to them, it is merely a change of masters. "Yes, for the neighbors won't allow any of

the families to be separated." We read of such things "Of course not. in real life, except in rare cases, or where the slave has been guilty of some misdemeanor or crime, for which in the North he would have

been imprisoned, perhaps for life. in another-poor creatures! if these eight This picture is intended as a set-off against slaves should be taken from them, they would Mrs. Stowe's representation of the separation lose their all-and Mr. Lemmon cried! of families. We are to believe that, except in rare cases, the planters of a neighborhood Journal of Commerce. It seemed to think that where slaves are sold, would step forward and of the ten persons concerned, only two were prevent the separation of families, by timely entitled to any consideration; and it evidently purchase. We confess our indignation at this forgot, in the excess of its tenderness for Mr false representation. Our personal knowledge and Mrs. Lemmon, that the People of New enables us to give it a flat contradiction. York had a Constitution to maintain, and What Mrs. Randolph states as a general rule, rights to be protected. is the exception. Planters, had they even the will, would not have the means for such inter- mon knew that Slavery cannot exist in New position. The every-day advertisements of York-that slaves carried into a free State by slave-buyers, and slaves to be sold in the news- the will of their masters, become free-that papers of the South, prove that the separation the Constitution of the United States guards of families is a common occurrence. Here in the right of the master only to fugitive slaves. this District, we know it to be such. There In full view of these facts, he carried his slaves are few colored families among us that have to New York: he acted upon his own responnot been thus bereaved. A dozen cases, in sibility; he knew the consequences. What which we have been called upon to interpose, right had he to defy the laws of the State, and haunt our memory. It is outrageous that any man who values his character for truth, should delude himself, or try to delude the world with the idea that the American slave trade is not claimant. Judge Payne must look to the Cona common one or that it pays any habitual regard to family relations. It will not do for our people.' The authoress seems disposed to the apologists of Slavery to provoke controversy on this point. Their more prudent policy will be to admit, as intellige. Southern men generally do admit, the fact, and then try tance to misapprehend some of the general and to extenuate the evil, as thereditor of the better features of Southern life as it is, (which, Southern Literary Messenger attempts to doby saying that ever since the day that St. Paul bade adjeu to the little flock at Miletus, who eye,' who are not free from all the ills flesh is followed him down to the ship, sorrowing most of all for the words that he spake, that they mournful partings and sobbing farewells."

in a "property" which is recognised as such only in some of the States of this Union, and in a few semi-civilized countries But it would be a still harder case were the laws of New York violated, the sentiments of But enough. Mrs. Stowe has been furnishher citizens outraged, and the rights of eight

expect immunity?

stitution forbids.

ed with the evidence to prove her representapersons sacrificed, to enable Mr. Lemmon to live upon the unpaid labor of his fellow-For ourselves, we have preferred to discuss beings.

Cabin,' and make up any judgment against us ral effects socially, economically, and politi- and slaveholders allowed to carry their slaves let the matter pass; but duty to cally. We have rarely dwelt upon what are to New York for the purpose of convenient called its cruelties, or evil incidents; but when shipment, that city would soon become a great its advocates undertake boldly to deny the ex- mart for slaves, as well as cotton. And we stence of these incidents, or attempt insidious- suppose that this is the real desire of the Jourly to explain them away. Truth requires that nal of Commerce, which cares nothing about they should be confronted, and their fictions the materials of trade, so long as substanexposed. We do this, not because we are un- tial profits may be "realized." Were its views friendly to the Southern People-our relation- conclusive with the Court, we doubt not that ship with them is too intimate to allow this- the merchants of New York would be soon not because we undervalue their many noble favored with the prices current of men. women. traits of character, underrate their difficulties, and children in the New York market. or would defame them before the world-but because the system which they advocate,

Since the foregoing was written, Judge Payne has rendered his decision, discharging Christendom once tolerated, the North encourthe colored persons as free. The opinion was aged, and the South still clings to, we abhor given last Saturday. We shall publish it next and execrate, as we abhor and execrate every week.

LITERARY NOTICES.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE; or, The Foster Sisters THE SOUTHSIDE DEMOCRAT AND THE VIRGINIA A Novel. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia : A. Hart, late Carey & Hart. Our readers are so well acquainted with Mrs. The Southside Democrat, of Petersburg, Va.

law, system, or institution, which degrades, de-

feels outraged that any citizen of the "Old Do-

his vote for this ticket in this State, the citizens

of the community will coat him with tar and

ur midst, preaching doctrine such as this."

essed disciple of Thomas Jefferson, one of whose

apostolic maxims was, that "error of opinion

Now, we submit to our cotemporary whethe

it would not be better to resort to legal enact-

ment against this "set of knaves." He can

easily find a pattern in the laws of Virginia and

Maryland, in 1662, passed against the Quakers,

who, "contrary to the law, do daily gather to-

gether with their unlawful assemblies and con-

gregations of people, teaching and publishing

lies, miracles, false visions, prophecies, and doc-

trine, condemning and thereby attempting to

destroy religious laws, communities, and all

bonds of civil society." The Quakers were the

"knaves" of those days, or "a cursed sect of

heretics," as they were styled by the Massa-

whipped through the town, and thence be im-

may be done by law, we hope our cotemporary

will recall his suggestion about Lynch Law.

tern. If you are going to tie a citizen of Vir-

border, and finally hang him, for exercising his

rights as a freeman, for decency's sake do it

ed by the Southside Democrat, let the Past in-

struct us. "A new law of Massachusetts." says

Hildreth, "imposing fines on all who attended

Quaker meetings, or spoke at them, did but

increase the disposition to speak and hear. In

spite of whippings, brandings, and cropping of

ears, the banished Quakers persisted in return-

ing. They flocked indeed to Massachusetts.

and especially to Boston, as to places possessed

with the spirit of intolerance, and therefore the

more in need of their presence and preaching."

SHALL NEW YORK BE A SLAVE-MART!

Week before last, a man named Lemmon, of

Virginia, being in New York city, with eight

slaves, was brought before Judge Payne on a

writ of habeas corpus, and required to show

cause for their detention. According to a

statement in the New York Journal of Com-

merce, he and his wife, with their eight slaves

went to New York, for the purpose of embark-

That journal, with its accustomed loyalty t

slaveholding interests, endeavored to excite

sympathy for the holder of the slaves. He was

struggling with poverty-his wife was a gen-

tlewoman-she loved her slaves-she was in-

dignant at their seizure-she appealed to them

most eloquently, and they wept at the idea of

being torn by the cruel Abolitionists from such

a mistress-the worthy couple had never

dreamed that what by industry they had ac-

quired in one State could be taken from them

Such was the mournful representation of the

The case was a very plain one. Mr. Lem-

The decision of the Court has not yet been

rendered, but of course it will be, against the

stitution of his State, and not to the "Higher

Law" sympathies of a pro-slavery press. The

colored persons are not escaping slaves, but

If Mr. Lemmon were ignorant of the law.

very worthy man-he had been evidently

As to the effects of the intolerance manifest.

according to Law

ing for Texas.

to unregulated, brute Force.

nion" should dream of voting for Hale and superfluous to characterize it. The book before us is a story of much interest-a tale of pride. ulian. It published, before the election, a passion, and crime, out of the depths of which brief abstract of the proceedings of the Free she brings her principal characters, a little Democratic Convention held at Woodstock, and more easily than quite accords with our ideas amiably recommended a resort to Lynch Law. of poetic or any other sort of justice. We fear, "Now, we are no advocates in general," it ys, "of Judge Lynch; but we do most earnesttoo, that unreflecting readers may make unsafe ly hope that, if a single scoundrel dares to cast inferences from the denouement of the plot. The heroine contracts a secret marriage with an English lord, goes with him to Europe, and eathers, and ride him on a rail. Things have come truly to a pretty pass in Virginia, that we are to have an infamous set of knaves in is discarded by him in France, not very long after their marriage. Stung to the quick, by his neglect, she returns to America, goes upon The Southside Democrat is edited by a prothe stage, and makes a brilliant debut. The susband also returns to America, and makes love to the foster sister of his wife, and their nay be safely tolerated, so long as reason is left marriage is decided upon. Meanwhile the free to combat it." The disciple has turned his etress wife is plotting with her Italian admiback on his master, and embraced the Prinrer, whom she hates, but promises to marry if ciple of the old Alien and Sedition Laws, which ne will assassinate her faithless husband. The is that reason being unequal to the contest plot fails. The murderess at heart is horrorwith error, the appropriate weapon against the stricken, and crushed by remorse; for she finds latter is Force. Worse, however, than the old oo late that while she is plotting the death of Federalists, he would dispense with the decent her husband, she still loves him. forms of a Law, deliberately passed, and appeal

The husband, who has almost miraculously escaped the knife of the assassin, by a most fortunate coincidence, gains at once the knowledge that his young lady-love is passionately devoted to another, and that his wife, who was oor, and whose parentage was involved in mysery, has been acknowledged as the daughter and heiress of one of the oldest and richest families in the land. With so many aids in rekindling his ardor, is it any wonder that he falls desperately in love with his dearest wife, who is only too happy that he is not dead, as she had designed. Of course, they make up, and live to a good old age, more happy and respectable than we had conceived it possible such people could be under the Old Virginia

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER; or, the Children of the

This is another of Mrs. Southworth's recent productions. Few of her stories have afforded s more pleasure in their perusal. It is a simple parrative of domestic life in the South vet embodying quite as much incident as we sually find in half a dozen novels of the same size, by writers of less fertile invention. There is no room for anything else; occasional description excepted, there is nothing in the book phize but leaves all that to the reader-apparently having as much as she possibly can do to manage the incidents with which her story is furnished. Notwithstanding this profusion, there is no intricacy-events succeed each other as naturally and inevitably as cause and effect, and the morale of the book is unexceptionable. These stories of domestic life in the South have for us a peculiar charm. There is much in Southern life that is purely original, and interwoven as it is with "the peculiar institution, it has also a painful attraction for us. By the way, we commend Mrs. Southworth's sample of what is called in the South negro talk, to all who would form a correct idea of their peculiar idiom: she is a truthful exponent of that new phase of our literature.

THE LONDON QUARTEREY REVIEW. October, 1852. New York : Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing Contents.-British Birds and Stonehenge

Ionian Islands: Irish Salmon: Sindh-Dry Leaves from Young Egypt; Memoirs of Doctor Chalmers; Life and Letters of Lord Langdale; Gold Discoveries; Parliamentary Prospects.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1852. Published

Contents.-The Oxford Commission; Whewell's Moral Philosophy; Plants and Botanists; Our Colonial Empire; The Philosophy of Style; The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobins; Goethe as a Man of Science; Profession of Literature; Duke of Wellington: Cotemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France. The great reduction of postage on these publications must aid their circulation. Blackwood's now pays but 84 cents a year postage, and each y 12 cents. The postage per of the of the Reviews and on the cent a year

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July, September, November. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. For sale as

Contents.-Imagination and Religion; Eduation of the Public Taste; Icarian Communis : Sunday Schools; Natural Depravity and Total Depravity: Buckingham's Personal Memoirs; School and College Text Books; Notices of Recent Publications : Intelligence.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. November, 1852. sale by Franck Taylor, Washington. This number closes the fifth volume, with irculation of more than 100,000 copies. The December number will commence the new volame, when the pictorial embellishments will be increased, and still greater variety be given to its literary contents. We have on hand several books which shall

e noticed next week.

BACKING OUT.

Thomas Ewing, who took part as Secretary n the proceedings of the meeting at Woodstock, Virginia, which nominated a Hale and Julian electoral ticket, "having no root," has been unable to stand up against the menaces and remonstrances of the enemies of Free Democracy. He publishes a card, in which he says that he did not fully understand the nature of the movement when he took part in it, and he wishes now to retract. Mr. Rye. President of the Free Democratic

slaves brought by their master into a free State, Club of Shenandoah, has sent us a communiwhose Constitution and laws prohibit Slavery. cation, animadverting in severe terms on this Judge Payne cannot establish what the Conact of recreancy, as follows: "FREE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OFFICE,

WOODSTOCK, VA., Nov. 10, 1852.

he is to be pitied for having invested his money "Vigilance is the price of Liberty, whether through the storm of conflict, or the calm of peace. For 'the heart is deceitful above all hings, and desperately wicked: who can Since time began, in every cause which has had for its object the amelioration of the condition of man, seducers and traitors have been found.

The Lord had his Judas, Casar had his Brutus, our fathers had their Arnold, and we, as the following card will show, have our

truth, to ourselves, requires this notice at

then proceeds

"I have heard him (Mr. Ewing) free advocating the policy of the Free Soil in promiscuous assemblies; and on one promiseuous assembles, and on one occ-on, I remember, there was a thrust made him with the scarecrow 'Abolitionia wh he seemed to receive with some nerve and lantry. I have noticed when in contro has had the loan of my National Era quently. I gave him the speeches of Sum Giddings, Mann, and Townshend, toge one sheet; and he returned the platform me, and with his finger on the Pittsburgh p form, remarked, those were his sentiments actly; and he did know for a certainty; the policy of the Free Soil party was.

"After this meeting had been determ
on, I invited him to attend, and named th

"When the day arrived for that meeting went there in company. I showed him to resolutions, &c., which had been drawn up the consideration of the meeting. He re-Southworth's style of writing, that it would be them one by one, and as he read them he pressed opinions upon them. When he re that which relates to the National Era, he marked that it was first rate. When he re that one that relates to Cass, &c., he pronoc ed it very good. When we arrived at the place of meeting, the resolutions, &c., were lai upon the table, for the inspection of all pre

The moment he was recognised as a Fr Soiler, he was congratulated, and at the time cautioned, in relation to the step he about to take; that there would be likely influence set against him; to which he swered, in the spirit of Peter, 'I am the of no party, but intend to go with those wh believe to be in the right. After the mowas organized, the resolutions, the platfe the constitution and all, were read frequer and passed separately; and he moved, seconded, and did almost every other th that an active man in a meeting could do "There was a resolution, with the na lank, taken to that meeting, appointing

f Virginia, and the blank was filled with name, upon his motion, or his second "The proceedings, the resolutions, the stitution and platforms, were signed under own hand, which can be seen at my house any moment; and also, that he was close

ommittee to draught an address to the p

"Eight days after this meeting, he rema ed to me, that 'they' had threatened to their children from his school, if he voted Hale and Julian, and that he believed he wo not vote; that he had not considered the ter fully. I asked him for the names of persons who had made those threats: h fused to give them. On the same even gentleman informed me that he had heard threatened in his presence, but refused. to give the name. And here is the secret

his change."

"As though we could not get along with him, he has had the impudence to tender recommendation. Take it back, we need from such a source. Our cause is a suffi passport to the favor of the just, the wise free, and the brave; and as for the opinion others, we care nothing about them "Young man, think you that your m has forgotten the old adage-

'Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still?' No: he is now cursing you in his heart. around you, and what do you hear most abject serviles, and even the boys streets declaring that they would have su their arms to be taken off, before they we have yielded as you have done.

"Then, take this as a lesson; and journey through life, let this be your Speak the truth, be ever what seem, and this will insure you the respect o Hunker Democrats! Were I to proclai

the fact that a man had been driven to polls, like a slave to his work, and a gross rage committed upon the elective franchischould be with Republicans and Freemen the cry of fire in a dense populace at midnight "Well, the deed has been done, and the mean seducer lurks within your lines. See it, that he is ferreted out, that he may take proper position—the scorn of freemen, the at-miration of tyrants, and the terror of slave Remember, Liberty has been wounded, you rights stricked down in this man; for they are

same tenure, and lie upon the same altar one man is robbed, and bowed down by arm of power, who is safe? Do not the won and the insult attach to us all? Then defer the right." "It is within the memory of this general that in Virginia none but freeholders co

derived from the same source, held by

exercise the right of suffrage.
"In 1830 it was extended to the headfamilies, who paid into the treasury of State.

"In 1851 universal suffrage was proclaim The whole sovereignty was placed in the har of the whole people. The victory was co

"The question, then, is, shall the ballot re main pure and untainted? If so, shield poor man from those vile and improper ances. And whilst you are examining rights, and estimating the value of them member this poor man, who lies prostr with the heel of the tyrant upon his bor Tell him to break the chains, stamp then the dust, and be himself again.

NOTICES OF THE ELECTION.

A friend in Lockport, Wayne county, N York, writes-"Our friends have done nobly in this coun Hale's vote is about 1,100. If there had be as much effort put forth in every county in

State, a large vote would have been rolled Another writes-"How much better off are the Whigs of ree States for having a Pro-Slavery Platfor Wonder if they are ready to engage the sl holders to make another for them in 1856

Don't know. Some are joined to their ide WAVERLEY, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1852. I have voted the last Whig ticket. from this time forth a Northern man it Free Democracy and John P. Hale is my moth

mail. Enclosed you will find \$2. AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1852

Enclosed, &c., &c. You are doubtless aware of the election ur friend, Gerrit Smith, to Congress, by a ve arge majority. This is an event which see to give almost universal satisfaction to all ties. Men of every political stripe are splating upon it, and I have yet to meet the one who does not express his approval. Free Democratic vote in this county, on oral ticket, is about eleven hundred; and member of Congress we send Mr. Edwin M gan, brother of ex-Secretary Morgan, straight-out for Free Soil, Free Men, &c. opponent-our late member, Thos. Y. H. was a strong man in the affections of the trict. He, too, was elected as a Free Soil De ocrat, but was led away, by adverse party fluences at Washington, to give his vote Lynn Boyd, a slaveholder, for Speaker, thus lost his re-election. Congressions rants are being taught a lesson to which will give heed by and by. Henceforth no can get to Congress the second time, from district, who cannot refer to a clean recorthe contest now waging between Freedom

BUFFALO, Nov. 8, 1852 We have done as well at the election

past as could be expected from the state of organization. We have probably given about 25,000 for Hale. But we have done one cessful thing—elected Gerrit Smith. This show the South that there is no man north Mason and Dixon's line so ultra but he car elected to Congress. Smith is one of the powerful debaters in the United States. a man of most commanding presence. and eloquence. He will no powerful impression in the House. We upon his election as a great triumph. November 8, 1852.

November 8, 1852.

Interdict its circulation, but the thing would is a Northern lady by birth and residence.

Henry County, Ia.—The vote in this county Hale 456; Scott 1,559; Pierce 1,226.

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We hope, then, before our friends form any but he is a man of a great heart, and nearly the constitution of the State were set aside, thize with the fallen, and would most gladly rejoices in his election.

Whigh are the question of Slavery on grounds involving get out in spite of them. At last, making a virtue of necessity, they graciously granted with the fallen, and would most gladly rejoices in his election.